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AND yet no one has attempted to explain why the pay roll of 1893-4 for the police should be nearly one-fifth more than it was in 1892-3.

In the language of the Constitution, the present session of Congress is an extraordinary one. We may add that .the Congress itself is an extraordinary one.

Ar a time when the earnings of the people are a third less than a year ago, a responsive city government would decrease rather than increase expendi-

THE time is ripe for a change all along the line, from the pocketing of interest on school funds by members of the School Board to the open violation of laws by gamblers and dive keepers in conspiracy with the Mayor.

THAT was an exceedingly well planned and well executed scheme by which five out of a gang of six train robbers were killed or captured near St. Joseph, Mo. A few incidents of that kind will tend to discourage the industry.

LIFE cannot have much left of peace and content for the father who went to Valparaiso to receive the dead body of one son and to greet another lying in jail, both having met the penalty of attempted robbery. The tragedies of real life are greater than those of fic-

THE policemen who are electioneering for Sullivan are, some of them, very respectable men, and, doubtless, would rather not engage in so unseemly a course, but they are under orders. They are given to understand that not only the Mayor's bread and butter, but their own, is at stake.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY struck the keynote in his last speech, when he said: "It is the fear of legislation apprehended, rather than what has already been done, that is striking down industries and throwing men out of employment." The Democratic party is a standing menace to national prosperity.

THE last time that Senator Cameron was heard of in connection with silver legislation, before yesterday, was when it appeared, on an investigation, that his vote was attended by a speculation in silver bullion. It has been some time since Senator Cameron was in full accord with the Republican party.

ADVICES from Jefferson parish, Louisiana, where some negroes were recently lynched on suspicion, state that the parish is nearly depopulated of laborers. most of the negroes having left, and that a large portion of the rice crop is likely to be lost. Thus violence and lawlessness bring their own punishment.

WHEN some Democratic silver Senators rebelled because Senator Voorhees, as chairman of the committee on finance, held the body in session two hours beyond its usual time for adjournment, Senator Frye said, "You will sit up all night before you repeal the federal elections law." So they will, and then not repeal it.

Ir a man receives a part of the plunder of house-breakers for storing it and concealing the robbers, public opinion has an adage to the effect that such a man is no better than the robber. Ucon the same theory, where should the names of those officials whose agents receive money from gambling houses to promote their election be written?

WHAT Senator Stewart, of Nevada, says about Mr. Cleveland is undoubtedly true, but it does not alter the fact that, as one of a one-third minority, he is guilty of an equally damaging assault upon the principles of representative government and the constitutional privileges of the majority of the Senate, by filibustering, as the President has been in his attempt to dictate the votes of

In a recent article, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, Democrat and long-time manufacturer, says that wages have doubled within the past forty years in this country, during more than thirty of which Republican protoction has been the policy of the Nation. In the meantime the prices of the necessaries of life have declined very largely. Mr. Hewitt's party in Congress is trying to undo this achieve-

THERE are several Senators on the Democratic side who, like Mr. Turpie. will vote for repeal of the Sherman silver law if a vote can be reached, but who declare themselves unalterably opposed to any attempt to stop the talking against time and to force a vote. These Senators would stand better in the estimation of the country if they would | bonds above named, and exchange them | was a great power, but he is not great

go over to the side of the silverites, as this weak attempt to deceive makes them contemptible.

THE UNREALIZED PROMISES OF THE MAY-OR'S PRIENDS.

Four years ago, when Mr. Sullivan was first the Democratic candidate for Mayor, those who were not Democrats were urged to vote for him because he "is better than his party." Hundreds of Republicans and independents did vote for him upon that assurance. Voters were told that he was too good a man to be a Democrat, or that he was not much of a Democrat because he was not in accord with the men who control the Democratic organization and the methods they employ. That was four years ago. Two years ago he had just started in with the new charter, and some of those who are now severely berating him made loud proclamation of "the Sullivan business administration" and louder predictions of the great good which would result during the next two years from his re-election.

We are now near the end of four years of Mayor Sullivan. It is, therefore, a proper season to ask, Has Mr. Sullivan proved himself to be a better man in public affairs than the average machine Democrat? Has his administration during the past two years justified the proclamation of his friends two years ago that it would be conducted upon business principles and establish his capacity as an able, vigorous and effective Mayor?

If Mr. Sullivan had been better than his party for four years would he now have been on such terms with Simeon Coy, with the boss of the gamblers and like men, that they were the most active men in securing his nomination, and are now the most zealous in seeking to procure his election? Two years ago he received the support of a newspaper and of many excellent men upon the understanding that he had refused to recognize Cov and his compatriots because they were unfit to participate in public affairs. Now these same blacklisted Democrats are the most prominent supporters of the Mayor. The last Democratic municipal convention is admitted by Democrats to have been the most disreputable political assemblage ever seen in Indianapolis. With the exception of possibly one hundred men, it was made up of hangers-on of saloons, dives and gambling houses. It would be an insult to several thousand decent men who vote the Democratic ticket to say that three-fourths of that convention in any sense represented them. It was so disreputable a convention that its first councilmanic ticket resigned because of the charge of fraud in the balloting, and was reassembled but dismissed, before its business had been completed, because it was a howling, drunken mob. Is this the sort of convention which the candidacy for a third time of "a man better than his party" would naturally convoke? From being better than his party has not Mayor Sullivan fallen to the low level of its worst

The proclaimed businesslike administration-what has it been? Is it businesslike to permit the bonds of the city to be defaulted? Is it businesslike to create an unknown number of sinecures for henchmen? Is it businesslike to permit a thousand men to be employed before the primaries on the streets to pack them and to pay them out of money borrowed at 8 per cent.?

HOW THE CITY'S INTERESTS WERE SACRI-FICED.

Of all the blunders of the Sullivan administration none has been more costly or comes nearer home to every taxpayer than that in relation to the refunding of the city bonds. We err in calling this blunder, for a blunder is an unintentional mistake, while this was deliberate and premeditated trickery, done for the purpose of benefiting the ring in utter disregard of the public interests. What would be thought of a bank president who in one transaction should impose on the bank a burden of \$43,338 a year in the form of interest? What would be thought of the president of a trust company who should deliberately throw away an opportunity to save \$42 .-338 a year for his company? What would be thought of the head of a railroad company who should recklessly sacrifice an opportunity to reduce its interest account \$42,338 a year? What would be thought of the head of any financial or business concern who should fail to avail himself of an opportunity to take up \$1,245,000 of bonds bearing 7.3 per cent, interest with bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest? That is what the Sullivan ring did, and they did it in the hope of putting money into their own pockets. If they had done it in the hope of making a better arrangement for the city their blunder would, at least, have had the redeeming feature of a good motive, but this was not the case. They did it in the expectation of making a profit out of it. They were willing to sacrifice, and did sacrifice, the city's

interests to their own. There is no getting away from the facts in this case. They are a part of recent history. It must be said to the credit of Controller Woollen that he tried to protect the city's interests, and, but for the weakness of Mayor Sullivan and the greed of the ringsters who run his administration, he would doubtless have succeeded. As early as July, 1892, he began to make arrangements for funding all the outstanding bonds of the city at a lower rate of interest. The bonds amounted to \$1,245,000, of which \$21,000 bore interest at the rate of 8 per cent., and the remainder at 7.3 per cent. Referring to his scheme Mr. Woollen said: in an interview published in the Journal money was cheap, city securities were in demand, and I was advised by local bankers to whom I went that in view of the near approach of the maturity of the city's bonds, if they were to be refunded, at a lower rate of interest, now was the time to do it." He progressed so far with his plan as to get a proposition from a New York house of high standing to collect all the outstanding

and drawing 4 per cent. interest, the bondholders, in consideration for the exchange, to receive premiums, the maximum limit of which in the aggregate was to be \$24,910. "On the proposition made by Mr. Banfill," said Mr. Woollen in the interview above referred to, "the funding of the bonds will save the city in interest \$42,338," meaning that much for a year.

This was a very favorable offer for the city-too favorable for the ring to let pass without meddling and marring. A transaction of this magnitude, however favorable to the city, could not be allowed to pass unchallenged as long as there was an opportunity for the ring to make some money out of it. The first step of the schemers was to hang the proposition up in the Council. This was done at a meeting on the evening of Aug. 23, 1892, when, on motion of Mr. Rassmann, the ordinance embodying the Woollen plan was referred to the finance committee. This gave time for the schemers to get in their work. If. the ordinance had been passed at once it would have clinched the contract with the New York house, and the city would have saved \$42,338 a year. Delay proved fatal. After the ordinance had been hung up Mr. Rassmann lost no time in notifying the Frenzels of the situation. In an interview published in the Journal Sept. 5, 1892, he said:

I went to Otto Frenzel, as I had promised. and told him to see Mr. Woollen at once if he wanted a chance at the refunding scheme, He told me he would have to have a little time, and asked how much we could give him. I asked him how much time he wanted, and he said at least three or four days. I said the committee would wait on him that long. That night Mr. Frenzel went to Chicago and called upon N. W. Harris & Co., one of the largest bond houses in the country. He returned the next night, ready to make a proposition, but it was not possibly in as good shape as it might have

The Frenzel-Harris syndicate did submit a sort of proposition, but it was so unsatisfactory in form that it could not have been made the basis of a contract. and probably was not intended to be. The Controller never gave it serious con-

sideration. The reference of the refunding of Jinance to the finance committee settled its fate. The matter dragged along some months, and finally died a natural death-or, rather, an upnatural death, for it was strangled. The ring played a dog-in-the-manger act. It killed a most favorable proposition for the city and offered nothing instead. As a result of this disreputable scheming not a dollar. of the city debt has been refunded, and it is still paying interest on \$21,000 at 8 per cent. and on \$1,224,000 at 7.2 per cent. a year, losing \$42,338 a year which might have been saved. Yet this is called "a business administration."

WITH last night's meeting of the citi-

zens' executive board the business affairs of the late National Encampment were brought to a conclusion. The reports presented make a showing that is satisfactory in the highest degree, and there are some features of good management not alluded to in the documents presented by the board. The entire cost of the encampment was \$66,-000, and of the \$75,000 appropriated by the city \$42,600 will be returned. The expense for almost every item on the programme averages about 40 per cent. less than has been paid for similar features at all previous encampments, and this reduction was not reached by providing inadequate accommodations or inferior displays, but was the result of careful and competent business management. That this statement is strictly correct is evidenced by the fact that, with one trifling exception, there has been nothing but praise and commendation of Indianapolis and the treatment her citizens accorded the veterans. The entertainments and street and other displays provided for the visitors have, with the exception noted, been the subject of unstinted praise by hundreds of men and women who have participated in previous encampments, and who are fully competent to judge of the quality of the hospitality extended by residents of Indianapolis. The residents of the city can take a just pride in having entertained in an entirely satisfactory manner the largest collection of people ever assembled here, and Colonel Lilly, Executive Director Fortune and the members of the committees who aided in the work are entitled to and should receive the thanks of the community for having brought to a successful issue the greatest undertaking of the kind in the history of Indiana's capital. The work they did called for sacrifice on the part of each. and it was performed with a fidelity and faithfulness worthy of all praise.

It looks very much as if Prince Bismarck were in danger of marring his great record. Of his magnificent services to the cause of German union and imperialism there can be no doubt. More than any other man he is entitled to be regarded as the father and founder of the present German empire. But under the German Constitution there is one man greater, at least in a legal and official sense, than Bismarck, and that is the Emperor. Bismarck had no right to antagonize the Emperor or to have a policy of his own, and when he did the Emperor did right in forcing or demanding his retirement. When a servant of the state comes to regard himself as bigger than the state itself it is time for him to retire. He has outlived his usefulness. Bismarck has given many evidences in recent years of his arrogant temper and boundless egotism. He is old, he drinks a great deal of brandy, and his infirmities of temper have grown on him. The Emperor did a gracious thing recently in sending him a sympathetic message and offering Aug. 23, 1892: "Reasons that caused me | him the use of a royal castle in case he to undertake it were the fact that | should need a change of climate, and Bismarck should have met the overture in a like friendly spirit. It was not only a kindly act on the part of the Emperor, but a fine stroke of policy. He has shown himself magnanimous towards a truculent subject, and has put Bismarck in a position where, if he refuses to accept the proffered olive branch, he will put himself further in the wrong than ever, and past all defense. Bismarck

for new bonds maturing in thirty years, | in retirement. He should not go down to his grave making faces at the Em-

THE Spanish people, excitable as they are supposed to be, showed no disposition to lynch the dynamiter who came very near killing their most popular general and did badly wound several of his staff. He was arrested, and the dispatch says "he will be promptly tried by court-martial, and may be shot within twenty-four hours." In Europe they observe the forms of law, even if it be military law. We Americans are the only so-called civilized people who practice lynch law.

Was it "business" for the Board of Public Works to foist upon the people of Indianapolis a ten years' contract for electric lights at double the price for light which was secured by the Denny administration? Every day specialists are making new discoveries in the application of electricity to the uses of man, cheapening the cost. Why was the monopoly given the city as its lemon for ten years?

THE battle of Antietam was fought in September, thirty-one years ago. A newspaper file of that date gives some particulars of the terrible fight which have a vividness not apt to be found in current histories of the war. After describing a daring dash made by Pleasonton's cavalry in the face of a fire from several batteries

the account says: Some of the most desperate fighting ever recorded in history took place on this field. In passing over the ground to-day the evidence was manifest. Where the most deadly contest occurred the dead were lying thick and in rows, where they had fallen. On the enemy's center three lines of battle had been formed from a point west of the Hagerstown turnpike across the road and several fields to near the Boonsboro turnpike, or about half a mile, and these line were almost as distinct as when the living mass still formed them. The dead were lying so close as to be nearly within reach of one another's hands along the entire distance, while in many

places they lay one upon another. The generation that knew not the war needs such glimpses as this at the desperate perils encountered by the soldiers to understand clearly the nature of the bond that binds the veterans together in old age. Having passed through not one but many such bloody fights, a tie was formed never to be broken.

PHILADELPHIA is making a move towards destroying one of the distinctive features of its residence streets. This is nothing less than the setting back within the buildings of the front steps, whose scouring by the maids is such a joy to strangers in that metropolis. The proposed change, which is already said to have made some headway, will effect a great improvement in the appearance of the thoroughfares. Indianapolis, which hardly appreciates its own advantages, has never adopted the basement and front-step variety of architecture to any great extent, and is to be congratulated thereon. Its streets, free of obstruction, with green lawns on either side, form a sight on which eyes tired with the sight of closely built city blocks gladly

Our in this part of the country the canal no longer exists as a thoroughfare for traffic, but the Erie canal still does a large carrying trade. The experiment now being conducted to discover if canal boats can be successfully towed by the electric trolley system is therefore of considerable importance to shippers. The Westinghouse company has been at work on the problem for a long time, and now claims to have secured a practical system. It would seem to the lay observer that the mechanical difficulties in the way of this kind of motor service would be less in the case of boats than of cars or other vehicles on land, but for some unexplained reason this appears

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Wonderful News. Newsboy-Yere's yer extry! All about there not bein' any train robberies yesterday!

Her Designation of Them. Visitor-What did you like best of all the things you saw at the fair, Ethel? Small Ethel-I thought those Dahomely villagers were the funniest sight of the whole fair.

Of a Different Character. Deacon Podberry-Brother Lushforth, why do you never do anything to control that wild desire for liquor which possesses you so! Mr. Jaggs Lushforth-Wile dizzirel Wil nothin'. Zat's one of the most highly cultivated desires in zls town.

The Bet er Machine, "What do you call that there thing you rid up here on!" asked the farmer man of the youth who had stopped to get a drink of water at the

"It is a bicycle." "Seems to me," said the old man, "that I'd druther have a wheelbarrer. Wheelbarrer's something you can sit down in and rest when you git tired of pushin' the thing."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE first baby born in the emergency hospital in Sedalia, Mo., has been christened Sedalia Emergency Graham.

An instructor at the Roosevelt Hospital discoursed in clinic the other day on an interesting case of chickenpox then present. It turned out to be smallpox, and two of the doctors in the class took the disease.

OSCAR WILDE is reported to have grown very big and fat and untidy in his appearance. He has been boating on the Thames a great deal, clad in costumes that were not in the least suggestive of the æsthetio taste of his days of apostleship. WHENEVER the Empress of Austria

wears the crown jewels she is forced to

give a written receipt for them. In conseopence these jewels are rarely worn, her Majesty contining herself to her private collection, which is valued at \$1,500,000. A NOTABLE Louisiana woman is Mrs. Bechet, of Haynesville, who, though eighty years old, rides on horseback to and from her farm every day, a distance of six miles. superintends all the details of its management and disposes of the crops in a business-like way that would do credit to any

THE Queen Regent of Spain is exceedingly fond of bathing in the ocean. Spanish papers refer to her as the best woman swimmer in Spain. While at Saint Sebastian this summer she went daily to the beach and delighted in swimming au hour or more, Her endurance was said to be

THE only living descendants or relatives of Stephen Girard are three old ladies now residing in France, and in destitute circumstances. One of them, Mrs. Margaret Lardy, a miece of Girard, has lately applied, through the French consul at Philadelphia, to the Board of City Trusts for a

A PROMINENT citizen of Cincinnati, w has just returned from Spain, says that the Duke of Veragua has spread about that country that Roman Catholics are not allowed freedom of worship in the United States, and that until he set the example they did not dare to go publicly to mass. He also announced that the United States is about to pension him. The Duke of Veragua should take the Keeley cure.

MUCH surprise has been expressed that John Stephenson, the famous car manufacturer of New R chelle, N. Y., left an estate of bit as shown by his will

just offered for probate. The explanation is simple; he gave most of his money away. During his lifetime he distributed fully \$1,000,000 in assisting charitable objects, in building churches, supporting religious effecting public improvements in the town of New Rochelle. He spent over \$50,000 in making good roads for five miles in either direction in the vicinity of his home.

THE VAN ALEN APPOINTMENT.

It is undoubtedly desirable to get Mr. Van Alen out of the country, but think of poor Rome. - Washington Post.

THE reverse side of this Van Alen nomination casts a shadow strangely like some fellow knocking timidly at the Four Hundred's door .- Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE story that Van Alen was appointed embassador to Italy because he contributed \$50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund would not be so easy to believe if any other reason in the world could be given for the appointment.-Philadelphia Press. FANCY what a bit of hoity-toity hysterics

the whole Democratic party would have if a Republican President had made such au appointment! And how the exasperated mugwamp would get up on his hind legs and bellow. - Poughkeepsie Eagle. MR. CLEVELAND cannot afford to ignore the charge that the appointment of James J. Van Alen as embaseador to Rome

amounts to selling this important office to

him for any where from \$30,000 to \$50,000. -New York Commercial Advertiser. VAN ALEN is such a dude that he wil not even spell his name after the ancient and honorable fashion of the family, that has always thought Van Allen was the way to do it. It is a personal nomination-Cleveland in all its aspects.-Albany Ex-

WE suggest to the World that if Mr. Van Alen, who, as it alleges, gave \$50,000 in return for the Italian mission, is the sort of a creature it believes him to be, it should compliment President Cleveland for having arranged to send him out of the country .- New York Mail and Express.

By rejecting Van Alen the Senate would not in any degree enhance public respect for the diplomatic establishment. The in stitution has sunk beyond the power of redemption; and President Cleveland's jocose selection of Van Alen for the Roman embassy is in perfect keeping with its character.-Philadelphia Record.

BOARD OF WORKS.

Engineer's Work at Twenty-Second Street-Many Complaints.

The Board of Works did not investigate City Engineer Mansfield's conduct in the Twenty-second-street improvement yesterday, but it told him he must not play faverites as he seemed to be doing. The board some time ago ordered the opening of that street from Meridian to Mississippi street. According to the plans of the board, Mr. W. H. Corbaley would have several feet chopped off his yard, besides having a slice taken off his house. Mrs. Rieman would have her greenhouses cut in two. She naturally objected to this and the contractor had no burning desire to remove the greenhouses for it would put him to a great deal of extra expense. Mansfield told Mrs. Rieman she could wan awhile, and it was on this that the board was compelled to say a few words to the young engineer. Mr. Corbaley is a Democrat, but he has announced that he intended to vote for Denny. This aid not impress itself with favor on the city engineer, and he was unwilling to make any provision for Mr. Corbaley whereby his house could be spared. The board said it did not see how Mr. Corbaley could be

From the large number of complaints that are sent in to the board at every meeting it is evident that the street commissioner is giving more attention to political matters than he is to the streets. 'Complaint was made about the bad condition of West street, from Third to Brett. The chuck holes were ordered filled. Arch street was reported in bad condition. People living on Gaillard street mentioned the lact that water stood in the street for a long time. A small drain was ordered put in. J. W. Selvage wrote that at the corner of Ninth street and Ash water stood so deep that an excursion steamboat could be run on the pond with absolute safety. The gutters on Carlos street, from Eay to Morris, are in bad condition, and the water backs over on the new brick pavement, which is lower than the gutters, it seems, The city engineer sent in a communication in which he said the people living on Alabama street, below Seventh, could not expect any drainage relief until sewers were put in. The asphalt pavement is almost half a foot higher than the dirt street, He said it was proposed to build a sewer in the first alley easy of Alabama, from Seventh street to the State ditch. He recommended

a temporary drain at Tenth street. Emil Rassmann, who has been remarkably careless of his duties as a councilman during the last two years, was at the board meeting yesterday, whispering his tale into the ears of the board members. Rassmann has played a conspicuous part in the schemes of the machine, and the board is going to do its best to belp re-elect him. It will give him anything be asks for just at the present time. Occasionally he goes in the private room of the board, and explains why it is necessary to do certain things. "Colonel" Hicklin, who has been one of the war horses of Democracy, came into the room while the board was in session, but when he approached the distinguished president, he received a disdainful look. This caused the Colonel to turn on his heel and walk away. Bids were received yesterday for bridges to be constructed over l'ogne's run at Vermont street and over the canal at Pratt street. The

contract was not awarded at the meeting. The following are the bids: Pratt Street. Vermont Stree Canton Wrought iron Company..... \$1,796 Massi.lon Bridge Com-2,093 Jackson Bridge and Iron Company 1,340 1,940 Chicago Bridge and Iron Company..... Toledo Bridge Com-1,416 2,100 2,155 1,175 pany..... Pittaburg Bridge Com-1,729 2,544 Indiana Bridge Com-1,280 2,015 Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Company 1,305 2,089 Pennsylvania Bridge 1,290 2,080 Company..... 1,895.7 pany..... 1,467.99 King Bridge Company The bid of the Toledo Bridge Company was an informal one. Property owners living on Clifford avepue protested against the manner the city

engineer has found for carrying the fourfoot brick sewer, with a twelve-inch intercepting sewer across Pogue's run. They say that residents of Woodruff are emptying their vaults into this sewer, and that when it rains the offal is carried into Pogue's run. The board ordered an electric light on

Ray street, between Dakota and West. A number of Democrats in that part of the city were threatening to bolt the ticket if the light was not placed. E. H. Caldwell stated that the specifications for improving Fountain street, from Glan to Lawrence street, was not complied with insomuch as the improvement was not completed to the property line of Glen

Fifty loads of riprap left over from the Washington-street bridge were, at the solicitation of Rassmann, ordered taken to Arsenal avenue to be used on the Crooked run embankment that had been thrown up to make a road way for the asphalt.

Macbeth's Mind Unbalanced.

yesterday from this city, and identified the man discovered there by the police to be his father, Frank S. Macbeth, the ex-cashier good hands. A locomotive in the hands of of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, who disappeared from home two weeks ago. He has been there since Wednesday, Sept. 15, under an assumed name. His mind has been unbalanced by overwork.

THE TENTH WARDERS

Republicans Hold an Enthusiastic Meeting at Headquarters.

Mr. Cooper on the Gambling Issue-Story of Buskirk, Fox and a Visiting Veteran.

The Republicans of the Tenth ward held one of the largest meetings of the campaign at the When Block rooms last night, a hundred or more Republicans from that ward attending. A large number of enthusiastic speeches were made. Chairman Smith, of the city committee, made a speech in which he urged the Republicans to go to the polls and vote next month and to see that the Democrats did not carry out the schemes of fraud which they cotemplated. L. W. Drew, candidate for councilman at large on the Republican ticket, was present, Robert Metzger, ward committeeman, presiding at the meeting. Councilman Cooper was in the room, and he was called on for a brief talk. He discussed the gambling phase of the campaign. The Democratic machine, he said, contained the biggest ring that was ever organized in this city. When he was a member of the finance committee a year ago he protested against the fixing of the tax rate as low as it was, because he knew it would throw the city in debt. The Democratio members of the finance committee admitted to him that they were fixing the low rate for political purposes, but over his protest they adopted the rate. As a result of that political buncombe, the city is in debt \$140,000 this year. William Taylor, a colored man, followed Mr. Cooper, and spoke on live issues in a very creditable manner. William Steele, another colored man, also spoke and was warmly applauded. Charles Black, candidate for Council in the Tenth ward, spoke encouraging words to his constituents. M. S. Davis, Lee Nixon, candidate for city clerk, and others, spoke briefly. Davis called attention to the way the Board of Works rode over poor people in the matter of street improvements. It mattered not whether 99 per cent, of the property owners on a street wanted brick, the board would have asphalt or nothing. This was on account of the ring in the city government, which stands in with these favored paving compaules. Mr. Coopercited the case of the North Illinois street people, 58 per cent. of whom wanted brick. The board refused to improve the street unless asphalt, the favored material of the ring, was used. When the property owners refused to take asphalt, the board coerced them into it by staving off the improvement a year and then compelling the property owners to take asphalt or nothing.

CADI AND THE OLD SOLDIER.

Leaf from the Record of the Police Court During the Encampment, One little incident is related of the impartial manner in which justice is dealt out to the poor who have the misfortune to get before Cadi Buskirk, the man who loafs at 'Bill' Tron's gambling establishment, and who is also running for re-election as police judge on the Democratic ticket. On Monday of encampment week William M. Bowen, an aged veteran of Moravia, N. Y., came here with his two sons to sell corps badges which he made. The infirmities of war and old age had rendered him incapable of following his occupation as a curpenter, and he had to make these badges and sell them to gain a livelihood. When the old soldier arrived here it was Monday afternoon, a legal holiday, being Labor day. He asked a policeman at the depot if he was required to take out a license for the sale of the badges. The policeman told bim that it would be unnecessary for him to do that if he made the badges which he sold. The city controller's office was closed and the old soldier could hot get a license. While he was selling the corps badges which he made Inspector Fox, who found a few minutes away from his duty of campaigning for Sullivan in the saloons, came upon the old soldier and arrested him. The inspector probably noticed several hundred viciations of the law that day, but he paid po attention to them because the violators were Democratic politicians. The saloons and gambling houses were open on every side, and inspector Fox was aware of this. At 8 o'clock the next morning the old soldier got out his license. This was the first opportunity he had of getting it. When he went into the Police Court he exhibited his license to the Cadi, and showed him the badge he had bought. The Cadi was evidently in a hurry to go around to Tron's gambling establishment that day to loaf. He cut the poor old soldier off, and said he knew he was guilty before he had given the veteran a chance to explain how he had failed to take ont a license the afternoon he had reached the city. A citizen offered to explain in the soldier's behalf, but the irate demagogue on the bench shut the citizens up too. The veteran and his two sons were fined, although they showed their licenses for which they had paid \$13,50. This is the same Cadi who whines about the "pore" laboring man, and talks of sendinglmen to the workhouse for beating their wivesexcept when they promise to vote for Buskirk, like Dowling, the Democratic politician who was up before the Cadi for wife-

LITTLE MAYOR SULLIVAN.

Mr. Fishback Points Out a Few of His Disgraceful Failures.

whipping and was released.

Speaking to a friend and supporter of yours recently I was surprised to hear him say that the charter was a failure and that by the time the next Legislature met there would be a strong organization within your party to procure its repeal. If the charter is to be judged by the way it works in your hands it is certainly a failure. But there are thousands of good citizens. Democrats and Republicans, who still have faith in it and who would like to see it have a show under different management. I am no prophet, and I do not undertake to say that Mr. Deany would give us a perfect administration. It is because I believe he will do better than you have done that I intend to vote for him. You have put it ont of his power to do worse. You have given us a Board of Works who have furnished our citizens with a striking example of that "insolence of office" which Shakspeare says drives men to madness. They rarely noglect an opportunity to insult citizens who go to them with suggestions as to how their money should be spent. I know that public officials are often annoyed by groundless complaints, and it is asking too much, possibly, of such men to require them to be models of deportment, but they should be generous enough to practice a little civility, even if it should be of the quality described by the insulted sailer as the "d-dest commonest kind." And then your "Department of Public Safety." "Pheebus! what a name" for a department under the control of Ed Hawkins, Bob Catterson and Billy Sullivan! Now, there would be no misnomer if it were called the Department for the Safety (security) of Gamblers, Saloon Keepers and Prostitutes. But I submit that these classes do not compose the "public" within the meaning of the statute. This is a law question, however, which Mr. Jones, the city attorney, is competent to decide. And then see how you have boggled the finances. Rassmann and the Frenzel boys were allowed to defeat the refunding scheme, which has cost the taxpayers a pile of money, and my old friend Woollen is now working like a Conestoga horse to keep the city from the bankrupter and dishonor with which it is threatened by the blunders and extravagance of your administration. It was pitiful to see Mr. Jones, your city attorney, and Mr. Woollen, your controller, going about like beggare, asking the money sharks for help. You D. A. Macbeth arrived in Decatur, Ill., have put the bar sinister on the city's credit, and it will take time and money to

> monkey in the cab and he will diten it. W. P. FISHBACK. Indianapolis, Sept. 25

remove it. No. Mayor Sullivan, there is

nothing the matter with the charter; the

charter is all right. It will do well in

a competent engineer is a beautiful ma-

chine, capable of doing good work. Put a